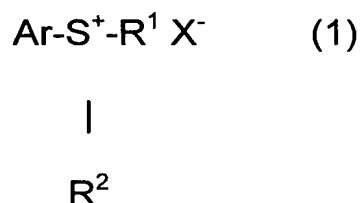


## CLAIMS

1. A method manufacturing a monosulfonium salt represented by the general formula (1):



(in the formula, Ar denotes an optionally substituted aryl group; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> denote each one of the same or different, optionally substituted heterocyclic groups or hydrocarbon groups; and X<sup>-</sup> denotes BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, or SbF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>), characterized in that (a) an aryl compound, (b) a sulfoxide compound, (c) a dehydrating agent, and (d) a BF<sub>4</sub>, PF<sub>6</sub>, AsF<sub>6</sub>, or SbF<sub>6</sub> salt of an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal are introduced into a reaction system, followed by introduction of (e) an inorganic acid so that the aryl compound (a) and the sulfoxide compound (b) are subjected to dehydration condensation.

2. The manufacturing method described in Claim 1, wherein (e) the inorganic acid is sulfuric acid.

3. The manufacturing method described in Claim 1, wherein

(f) an organic solvent having a boiling point not higher than 100°C and  
(g) an organic solvent having a boiling point of 150°C or higher are  
added to the reaction solution obtained by the dehydration  
condensation of the aryl compound (a) and the sulfoxide compound  
(b), followed by removal of the organic solvent (f) added to said  
reaction solution by distillation.

4. A cationic polymerization initiator characterized by  
comprising the monosulfonium salt obtained by the manufacturing  
method described in Claim 1.

5. A curable composition characterized by comprising the  
cationic polymerization initiator described in Claim 4 and a cationically  
polymerizable compound.

6. A cured material formed by curing of the curable  
composition described in Claim 5.